was too sharp a contrast, for Mr. Joseffy's sake, between the tone which he drew from the pianoforte, and the splendid muscularity of that which came from the band.

A STATE DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE,

MADAME NILSSON ONE OF THE GUESTS-THE OPERA. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 .- At the state dinner given by the President this evening, the table was laid rith fifty-four covers. The floral decoration included a ship of carnations freighted with roses and rigged with smilax and acacia flowers. This rested on a lake of vio lets, and on either side were bowls of long-stemmed Marechal Niel roses. At the ends of the table were circular baskets of tulips, flanked by cushions of carnations, with the colors massed in sections. Belt bouquets of roses, violets and lilies of the valley were placed at the plates of the ladies. Wax lights in gilt canselabra added to the effective beauty of the decorations. The windows of the state dining-room were filled with analius and palms and the latter with other tropical plants and bright foliage decked the alcoves and mantels

At 8 o'clock the President escorted Mrs. Morrill to the dining-room, Senator Morrill taking in Mrs. McElroy. The other guests following were Senator Dawes and Mrs. Maxey, Senator Maxey and Mrs. Cockrell, Senator Cockrell and Mrs. Dawes, Senator Pendleton and Mrs. Voor-hees, Senator Voorhees and Mrs. Hawley, Senator Hawhees, Senator Voorhees and Mrs. Hawley, Senator Hawley and Mrs. Pendleton, Senator Bowen and Mrs. Dolph, Senator Fike and Mrs. Bowen, Senator Sabin and Mrs. Henderson, Senator Hampton and Madame Christine Nilsson, Representative Belford and Mrs. Sabin, Representative Henderson and Mrs. Helford, Representative Morse and Mrs. Morey, Representative Washburn and Mrs. Springer, Representative Kassen and Mrs. Wadsworth, Representative Fikinner and Mrs. James, Representative Morey and Mrs. Skinner, Representative James and Mrs. Wadsworth, Representative Springer, and Mrs. Macon. Murat Haisted and Miss Freilinghuysen, Mr. McElroy and Mrs. Julian James, Henry Watterson and Mrs. Lucy Freilinghuysen, Mr. Mason and Miss Wadsworth, Mr. Myers.

The Marue Band was in attendance, and the guests

son and Miss Wedaworth, Mr. Myers.

The Marine Band was in attendance, and the guests were received in the East Room. After the dinner, Madanie Nilsson delighted the company by singing several charming airs.

The President and his sister were at the opera last night. They occupied seats near the stage. The ladies and gentlemen of the Diplomatic Corps were out in full force, and with others prominent in official circles sat in the body of the house. The British Minister and daughter and the wife of the Russian Minister occupied a lower

#### INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY.

box at the right of the stage.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Nichols gave a musical entertainment last evening at No. 253 Clinion ave., Brooklyn, the occasion being the birthday of Mr. Nichols. In the nouse is a large pipe concert organ, built by Jardine, having three manuals and about fifty stops. It was purchased for young Mr. Nichols, who is a fine musician-The house, a large double one, was decorated with flowers and smilax in profusion. Mrs Nichols received the company in a robe of garnet velvet trimmed with point lace. H. R. Shelley, organist of the Church of the Pilgrims, rendered the music with the assistance of the Dudly Buck Quartet Club and Stub's Orchestra. Dancing fol lowed the programme, which was handsomely printed. About 250 people were present, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fahys, Miss Fahys, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Goodrich, Miss Goodrich, Dr. Chaplain, Dr. and Mrs. Searle, General and Mrs. Meserole, Miss Meserole, Henry Snow, Mr. and Mrs. M. now, Edward Snow, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Moss, W. C. Baird, Miss Bliss, Mrs. F. A. Schroeder, Miss Schroeder Chasson, Miss Chasson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Nichols Mrs. Chiesod, Shiss Chassen, Mrs. Belle Hinohman, Miss Whithaker, Dr. and Mrs. Jarvis, Mr. and Mrs. T. Khapp, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Elliett, Miss Elliett, Mr. and Mrs. John Glibb, General and Mrs. A. C. Barnes, Miss Barnes, Miss Lonesterl, Mr. Amour, Miss Edicott, Mr. and Mrs. John Gibb, General and Mrs. A. C. Barnes, Miss Barnes, Miss Eonesiere, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jones, Mr. and Mrs. H. Arwater, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Dorman, Dr. and Mrs. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. F. Schenck, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Harris, Miss Harris, Mr. Chase, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Mar-tin, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Houghtaine, Mrs. Henry Beecher, Miss Beecher, Mr. Rathoun, Miss Raddom, Miss Rockwell, and Miss Giad-ding, of Providence.

Rathonn, Miss Rathonn, Miss Rockwell, and Ariss Grad-ding, of Providence.

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer D. Schuyler gave a Knickerbocker dinner at their house, No. 56 West Thirty-eighthest. The menu consisted of old lutteh diseas principally. Through the centre of the table ran a canal formed of mirrors, with a smilax-covered tow-path at the side. A bridge loaded with fruit spanned it, and in it were ships halou with bon bons, one for each guest. At the head of the table was a Holland wind-mill. Old Dutch tobes and lone glay pipes imported for the occasion were given to the men. Mr. Schuyler is a member of the St. Nebalus-Society. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Haz-elfine, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Horton and Mr. and Mrs. Howell.

# RESENTING JOHN S. WISE'S REMARKS.

& COLORED VIRGINIA LEGISLATOR'S PERTINENT REPLY.

RICHMOND, Feb. 28. -In the House of Delegates to-day Armistead Green, colored, arose to a question of personal privilege, as the other colored members

leges. Because I did not say anything, of course, I was considered as acquiescine in what the other colored members said. Well, perhaps this is on a far as John S. Wise is concerned. He meant members of the Legislature, and colored members at that. I am here to say that as far as I am concestmed I never had any transactions with the gentleman in my life. I say to Mr. Wise, as I do to the white population of this country, that he never wants to use colored people except for their voices. I never expect to visit him in his parior or in his kitchen or in his stable." TO PROTECT THE BALLOT BOX.

In the Senate Mr. Atkinson introduced the following

"Whereas, at the last election held for Members of Congress, the jud es of election were intiminated, hur dered and delayed in the proper conduct of said election by arrest on the part of efficients of the United States for exament; therefore, in order to insure proper all fair elections to all the people of the common wealth, be it emacted by the General Assumbly of Virginia that whenever judges of election stail be at resisted and taken into custoff they shall either close the poli, canvass the voice and make their returns, or the judges so arrested shall have power and authority is swear, in as but as of election were interested. Congress, the jud es of election were intimidated, hin-

A CARD FROM MR WISE. Washington, Feb. 28.-Representative Wise, of Virginia, has written a card for publication in which he expiains his testimony before the Senate Committee o Privileges and Elections. He says: "Mr.Sherman asked me if the negroes demanded social equality in Virginia. I replied that they neither demanded nor expected it; that the colored people were in my opinion the sentlest, most affectionate and least confinsive race on earth; that the seems conditions were wen understood and they were the Legislature had come to my house to see me about politics and gone to the hitchen, where I went to see him and toked with him. The person referred to was one whose mother was in my employ. I merely in-nationed this to show that the colored people in such positions were less exacting of such recognition than white persons similarly situated would

## THE GARFIELD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

ITELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

MEETING OF THE "LADIES" AID "-THE INSTITU-TION TO OPEN IN MAY.

WASHINTON, Feb. 28 .- The Ladies Aid to the Garfield Memorial Hospital Association met to day. This organization, composed of thirty ladies, is active in maintaining the hospital, but is not responsible. Justice Miller is president of the managers. He presided to-day after Mrs. John A. Logan's introductory remarks. The hospital directors' report showed that the hospital would be open May 1, with accommodations for sixteen patients. Its cost is \$37,000, of this \$22,000 is now due Repairs of a wing now building will cost \$12,000. The disused Soldiers and Sallors' Orphans' Home has been given to the association ; it is valued at \$15,000 and will be sold.

Justice Miller stated that the bulk of the contributions have came from foreign lands.

Justice Miller stated that the bulk of the contributions have came from foreign lands.

Miss Frelinghuysch, the recording secretary of the Ladies' Aid, Mrs. Blair, wife of Senator Blair, the corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Thomas L. Pullock, the treasurer, read their reports giving the work done by the ladies. The Board has asked of the Aid the sum of \$2,000 toward the completion of the wing, and they-propose to give another tea party, similar to the one given ast year, which gave them clear of all expenses neout \$4,000 Mrs. Tallock's report shows that the Ladies' Aid has raised ever \$0,000, giving \$5,000 to the purchase of the site.

A complete history of the work done by the Ladies Aid was given by Mrs. Blair who showed how much the work had been retarded by the impression given a Year ago; that the enterprise had been abandoned, or merged with that of the monument. Mrs. Blair closed her report with a tauching and graceful tribute to the memory of Mrs. Allison, wife of Sonator Allison who was a memoer of the Ladies Aid, and as carnest advocate of the work.

## FEARS FOR THEIR MISSING DAUGHTER.

Joseph Gobler, a moulder employed in Mott's iron works, went to Police Headquarters yesterday and informed the police that his daughter Kate, twelve years old, had been missing from his home at No. 149 Morrisave. since Wednesday noon. Two young women called at his house on Wednesday and took Kate away with them. They said that they lived in Third-ave, near Onehunbred-and-twentieth-st., and that their mother wanted

THE REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK.

MR. S. PULYER'S VIEWS OF THE CONTEST. LOOKING FOR HARMONY IN THE CONVENTION-

THE CHANCES IN NEW-YORK. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 .- What do you, think o the prospect of Republican success in the coming Presidential contest?" Congressman Skinner was

asked to-day. "It seems exceedingly bright, although as yet there is little concentration upon any particular Presidential candidate. The political skies have looked clear since the overwhelming Republican victory in New-York last fall. In the last two Presidential campaigns there was nearly as great a contest before the National Conventions as afterward. A quieter feeling exists to-nay, in reference to pending political matters, than at the same period in 1876 or 1880. That is due to the fact that many prefer to do the active work after the Convention, not before and to the further fact that recent history teaches that 'he who seeks the Presidency does not find it.' There is a confident feeling among all Republicans whom I meet. All say that they can see the light on the hill, although the path which leads to it may not be clearly marked out. 'Our candidate for President is the nominee of the Republican National Convention,' expresses the sentiment which prevails here.

"The confidence felt by Republicans is increased by the evident want of confidence on the part of many intelligent and active Democrats, who make no secret of predicting Republican success. The choice for Speaker displeased many Democrats. although he is one of the ablest and fairest Speakers I ever saw. The tariff question is a rock on which many Democratic barks go to pieces; the Democrats admit that they lack leadership, and they seem to have no common ground on which to make a stand for a Presidential contest. But Republican success will not depend alone upon a divided opposition. It will come only from harmonious action in the councils of the Republican party. It is idle to hope for success at the next election unless we enter the contest united and enthusiastic. Republicans can always fight Democrats successfully, but they cannot fight each other and the Democrats too, except with one result. In New-York State last fall every effort was made to wipe out factional spirit. Republicans knew each other as Republicans. Repreentatives of both factions were sent to the State Convention at Richfield as Republicans simply, with instructions to work together for the best interests of the party or not return home. At least this was the spirit manifested in Jefferson County. The result convention; an excellent spirit prevailed at and State there was apparent a fixed purpose to win a Republican victory, and to wheel into line for the greater struggle of 1884. The State was redeemed. The great tidal wave of 1882 was rolled back; we elected the head of our State ticket, and captured both branches of the Legislature. It paid well to elected the head of our State treaset, and captured both branches of the Legislature. It paid well to both branches of the Legislature. It paid well to throw away factional names. New blood flowed in the voins of the Republican party, and every Republican in the country felt a genuine thrill of encouragement. Any attempt to bring back to life and light the factional quarrels of 1881 will be disaptopes, and made to feel the hand of displeasures. It is conragement. Any attempt to bring back to life and light the factional quarrels of 1881 will be disastrons to the party, and will make success impossible. This may as well be understood first as last.

A factional contest will be success of the country a Democratic President in soits of the country. a Democratic President in suite of Democratic blun ders. In Jefferson County last fall there was open advocacy of the policy of sending Republicans of both factions to the State Convention. There was no secret about it whatever. It was discussed favorably by prominent men of the party. They all know what beacheent results followed."

THE PROSPECTS OF BLAINE AND ARTHUR.

"What about Presidential candidates I" "As to that I can only say that I shall give hearty support to the nominee of the Chicago Convention, provided be is fairly nominated, after fair and free primaries and conventions and without offensive or arbitrary manipulation. It is a most difficult matter to say which of the many Republican candidates mentioned will lead us most easily o success. We ought to succeed with any wellknown honest Republican. I am free to say that the man whom I would like best to see President of the United States is James G. Blame. He is brave, tion of personal privilege, as the other colored members did yesterday, in relation to Congressman John S. Wise's statement before the Danville investigation committee at Washington, that when colored members of the Legislature came to' consult him they always came to also kitchen. Mr. Green said:

"Mr. Speaker, I did not induise in any remarks vester."

Lice United States is James G. Buaine. He is brave, brilliant and earnest, and would give this country an Administration of which any true-hearted American would be proud. Mr. Blaine carried Jefferson County in 1880 easily, although the cancuses were kitchen. Mr. Green said:

"Mr. Speaker, I did not induise in any remarks vester."

Lice United States is James G. Buaine. He is brave, which we travel."

"Do you think it will pass the House!"

"At link it more likely to pass than if an affempt was made to take up each item and consider it separately. I want the Democratic party to plant itself squarely on the good, old Democrated destrine of 'tariff for revenue only.' If we would go before the people on it, instruct them on the proposition of which any true-hearted American would be proud. Mr. Blaine carried Jefferson County in 1880 easily, although the cancuses were led in midwinter and under unflavorable circumstance."

The live of the did the provided the provided to take up each item and to take up vote for him. If he is nominated I believe that all Republicans will fall in line for him.

"As to President Arthur, his Administration is a subject of current comment. It is judged in the ight of the present. He has no doubt made both ends and encinies. His friends are for his reomination, openly, as they have a right to be. His nemies are against him, as they have a right to be. Many say they will not support him if nominated. Now, if there are many, on the one hand, who will refuse to support Mr. Blaine, if nominated, or many. on the other hand, who will not support President Arthur, if renominated-can either be elected? Who is to decide this 'n advance? If either cannot be elected, if there is doubt of his receiving the full support of the party, the fact should be known before nominations are made. So far as I know, the resident has not been simple enough to offer patrouage for delegates, or offices for support. This talk is ridiculous, and, as relating to recent events in my own county, utterly and completely false, and I have thus far failed to find any friend who gives it credence.

PLENTY OF ACCEPTABLE CANDIDATES. "In looking over the field for other acceptable candidates, we find them plenty enough. There is the solid Edmands, who has plenty of admirers in Northern New-York. He would make an ideal candidate for character, ability and integrity. But we are told that he could not arouse the torch-bearers,' and furthermore that he is at heart for President Arthur's renomination. There is the brave, outspoken Logan, the gallant soldier; there is General Sherman, popular and pleasure-loving. The story of his march to the sea would be retold to thousands of audiences, and he would step into the office to the tune of Marching through Georgia." Then we find General Harrison, who would lead us to victory by his name and his eloquence. He is approachable, genial, able and honest, and it would be easy to infuse into the campaign some of the Tippecanoe spirit of 1840. There is Robert T. Lincoln. the Secretary of War under both Garfield and Arthur. He has done his duty modestly, thoroughly and honestly. He has backbone and sense, and a good name besides. Why not Robert T. Linsoin? Once nominated at Chicago, could not the Convention safely count upon a ratification at the polis? He could carry every Northern State, and factional shafts would fall harmless against his armor. Postmaster-General Gresham, the most approachable gentleman in the Cabinet, would be a candidate who could carry Indiana and be elected; out 'they say' he is not ambitious. 'Senator Sherman could carry Chio and the Nation upon his reputation as the soundest financier our modern history has brought forth. Senator Warner Miller, whose growth in the Senate has dismayed his enemies, who has scorned patronage to build himself up, but who has grown strong by the exercise of his own comhas grown strong by the exercise of his own com-mon sense, could carry New-York and the country. Any of these candidates can carry New-York State and win the election, if nominated, without the out-burst of factional feeling and without the aid of cliques or rings obnoxious to the people. I hat heard some of Mr. Blaine's admirers in Congre-assert that he can be elected without New-York."

THE NEW-YORK DELEGATION. "What about the New-York delegation to Chiage? Will it be solid for President Arthur ?" "As to that I can only judge at long range. It looks now as if the delegation would not be solid for any candidate. Such a result cannot be expected under the district convention plan, and that is the plan which the people desire and have decided to adopt. Districts widely separated have different in-

made trouble in 1880, which culminated in the tragedy of 1881, and navecaused much of our party-trouble. Under the district plan I presume New-York City will be almost solid for the renomination of President Arthur. One can almost give the list of delegates now. In Brooklyn the President's friends and opponents claim the delegates. About the State districts will go as they please, some for, some against, Arthur. Should New-York City and Brooklyn be favorable to him, it is possible that a majority of the delegation, may be favorable to the President. His friends are active and outspoken. They have an affirmative policy. They know whom they are for. His opponents are 'anything to beat him,' which is a negative war-cry. Most of the existing Congressional districts are new. They have never yet shown their colors, and it is not easy to predict what they will do. If the old districts remained, prediction would be easier. For instance, I think I could tell pretty correctly what the old XXIId District, composed of Jelferson, Lewis and Herkimer, would do. But the new district of St. Lawrence and Jefferson is not yet acqualated with itself. But you may depend upon it that it will be Republican by a large majority, and when the time comes will do what the people want done. There is an Edmunds sentiment in St. Lawrence County without doubt; but of course its strength cannot be known until tested. I have watched pretty carefully public sentiment in Northern New-York, as represented by its newspapers and its citizens, and I have not detected any disposition to proscribe anybody or to act arbitrarily as to the calling of conventions or methods of selecting delegates. Mr. Warren, of the State Committee, informed me that he desired districts to act entirely as they choose, and that he had no purpose to interfere in any way. I have talked freely with representatives of my own county, who openly favor the renomination of President Arthur, and they frankly declare in favor of the selection of delegates by district conventions, and made trouble in 1880, which culminated in the

nation will excite any of the factional feeling of 1882, then it is plainly best that he should not be renominated.

"I believe that delegates to Chicago should be chosen as nearly by the people as possible, and for that reason I favor the plan of representation in convention discussed by Senator Miller at the last State Convention. That gives representation from every town and ward, with an additional delegate for a certain number of Republican votes. I believe the people want this plan adopted generally. Representative Republicans, who will go to Chicago and represent the sentiment of their district, free of personal interest, with no purpose save the welfare of the party, should be chosen throughout the State and country. Then we will have a candidate nominated who will lead our willing hosts to a brilliant victory. And I say that any candidate nominated in this way will carry New-York, sweep the North handsomely, and be inaugurated March 4, 1885, as the twenty-second President of the United States. He will be a Republican."

#### DISCORDANT DEMOCRATS.

AN IMPENDING RUPTURE BETWEEN PROTECTION

ISTS AND FREE TRADERS. Washington, Feb. 28.—The relations be tween the Democratic free-trade majority and the Demo was that no factional question arose in caucus or cratic protectionist minerity in the House have been "strained" for some time, and now the danger of an after the State Convention, and throughout the open rupture seems naminent. Five weeks ago last Monday Chairman Randall, of the Appropriations Committee promised the Speaker that three or four of the regular appropriation bills would be ready for the action of the House in a few days. The promise has not been re deemed. The free-trade Democrats are angry, and openly declare that the bills are purposely delayed in order to

#### A DEMOCRAT WHO TALES OUT.

GENERAL BRINKERHOFF AVOWS HIMSELF FOR REVE-NUE ON Y-PRESIDENTIAL GUESSES. At the Fifth Avenue Hotel Tuesday evening a

TRIBUNE reporter met General Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, of on the inquiry was made: "Well, General, how does the Morrison bill strike

"I am a free-trasler on principle, all the way through I do not by that mean the abolition of the tariff. An in-telligent free-trader knows that to be impossible. If I had the forming of a Constitution for this Government, I wouldn't have any provision for raising revenue that way. But we must deal with the tariff under the Constitution which we have. I would not revise the tariff wholly at once. Vast industries have been built up under it, which would suffer enormously by any sudden and radical change. But I would start in on the line of reforming abuses. So far as the Morrison bill is concerned, I welcome anything that will relieve the load under which we travel."

kitchen. Mr. Green said:

"Mr. Speaker, I did not induige in any remarks yesterday when colored members arose to questions of privileges. Because I did not say anything, of course, I was considered as acquiescing in what the other colored members said. Well, perhaps this is so as far as John's Wise is concerned. He meant members of the Legislature, and colored members at that. I am here to say that as far as concerned I never had any transactions with the effected. The contest of 1881 brought many I am concerned I never had any transactions with the centered in the remarks yetserday when a contest of 1881 brought many declarations from his enemies that they would never the principles involved, they would see its benefits and stand by it."

the principles involved, they would see its benefits and stand by it."

Will not the Morrison bill, by lowering the tariff and increasing importations, increase the revenue?"

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Well not the Morrison bill, by lowering the tariff and increasing importations,

are not prespectus now, but it is in spite of the tartif, not by reason of it."

"What about the Presidency!"

"It looks to me as if Joan Sherman was the best man for the Republicans. He has been my neighbor for forty years. He is note, prodent, conservative, wise—the safest man for President in their party, theirs he is their strongest man. He is a frotectionist, wants to concentrate hastead of diffuse power, and is opposed to all my bemocratic dieas, but if his biscries are to prevail, he is a safe man to carry them out."

"And the Democratist if his biscries are to prevail, he is a safe man at the convention and at the polis; he lies strongest man at the convention and at the polis; he lies thears the Democratic breast than any other man in America. If he was in a condition to accept the nomination, which I fear he is not, he would be elected with a wingivant. On the Democratic safe I think we shall be obliged to take a Western man. No Eastern man, except Thiden, can concentrate our torces. If I had my way I would choose a man who has been also right on every public and moral question—George Hoadly. Next to him is Joseph E. McDemaid, of Indiana. I think he will be the nominee. He is a faultiess Democrat."

## THE INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT.

A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE-WHAT IT HOPES TO ACCOMPLISH.

The committee appointed at the conference of Republicaus in Mott Memorial Hall last week met yes terday afternoon in the office of General F. C. Barlow, at No. 206 Broadway. There were present, besides Genera Barlow, the chairman, Joseph W. Harper, jr., Sigismund Kaufmann, General Henry E. Tremain, F. W. Holls, G. W. Greene, A. T. White, General A. C. Barnes, E. A. Doty, and W. F. Kipp, of Buifalo.

The session was private and continued for two hours When the committee adjourned General Barlow said that the committee had transacted no business of any importance. Mr. Holls mided that the members discussed the plan of procedure, each one giving his views. No decision was reached and no additional No decision was reached and no additional members of the committee were named. But a large number of names are to be added at a future meeting. A sub-committee was appointed to report on organization and what action should be taken to carry out the resolutions adopted by the conference. Another sub-committee was charged with the duty of securing rooms for headquarters and the selection of a proper person for secretary. Joseph W. Harper, Jr., was made treasures.

Mr. Holls said that the members were all sanguine Mr. Holls said that the members were an assignine of accomplishing the purpose of the conference in securing the nomination of candidates at Chicago who will commend the entire support of the Republican party and of the outsiness men of the country. To do this it would be necessary to direct the plans of the men responsible for the disaster in this State in 1882. Mr. Holls thought those men were already alarmed at the importance of this new movement, as was shown by their sudden desire to displace John J. O'Brien as the head of the party or an interest in this city, and to make a snow of comply. organization in this city, and to make a show of comply ing with the demand in the party ranks for purer poli-

#### FROM A MICHIGAN POINT OF VIEW. EDMUNDS AND CARLISLE AS PRESIDENTIAL CANDE

DATES-THE TARIFF. Congressman Hatch, replying to inquiries about Michigan Republicans, said to a TRIBUNE reporter "There is no general scuttment in the State for any one man. I do not think we shall be solid for any one at Chicago. Every man, just now, is speaking out his own views; but no one man can voice the sentiment of the

"Can you give some idea of how the candidates "Arthur stands well. There are belts through the West, in one of which Michigan is located, where Arthur

stands very well-better than he does in the East." "To what is this due!" "To the general recognition that he has made a good President. He took the office under exceptionally disadvantageous circumstances. Everything was against a suc essful administration, even to distrust of Vice-Presiden tial succession. Tyler and Filimore and Johnson had been failures. Arthur's administration has been emi

nently successful, breaking the chain of precedents." "What about other candidates?" "Logan has no following in Michigan. I doubt if he gets a vote from there. As far as I am concerned, I hope terests and will make them known. The unit rule | he will not get any anywhere. From what I see, the Lohas been dead for years. Efforts to resurrect it gan boom is entirely an Illinois affair. General Sherman

would be strong in Michigan. Senator Sherman and Lincein are regarded negatively. Blaine has many warm friends, and, if he should come out as a candidate, would be an acceptable one. But Edmunds realizes the best hope, as far as I can see, of our Republican voters. He is a man whom the office is likely to seek, rather than he the office."

a man whom the office is likely to seek, rather than he the office."

"What about the Democrats!"

"I cannot say about the drift in Michigan. As seen from Washington, Carliale is making tremendous headway as a Presidential quantity. He is a man of fine ability. As a Speaker he is making a great record. Why, the other night when we were having that long squabble, he slood up there like a judge and decided time after time against his party. He was right every time. He has a judicial mind and is fearless in doing what he thinks just. I don't think he is pushing humself for the Presidency, but he has his sails set to catch the popular breaze if it blows in his direction. He could have been Senator from Kentucky. I regard him to-day as the strongest man in the Democratic party."

"What about the Jariff bill!"

"I don't believe it will pass. The helding back of the sppropriation bills looks and for its prospects."

"Hew is Michigan on the tariff!"

"Our lumber, sait and mining interest are strongly in favor of tariff. The farming interest is slightly infected with free trade. But the State may be fairly set down for protective tariff. On that issue pure and simple the State would declare strongly for protection. We are embarassed in our canvass this year, as saveral other Western States are, by the liquor question. Our law places a high and severe tax on the traffic. The temperance people are extremists and demand prohibition. They seem bound to make a fight on the Republican party, and will even unite with the Lemocrats or the liquor men to defeat us."

#### A CITIZENS' LEAGUE IN BEOOKLYN.

MPORTANT MOVEMENTS IN THE INTEREST OF

HOME RULE AND GOOD CITY GOVERNMENT. The Brooklyn Citizens' League has been ormed by a number of well-known residents of that city who wish to secure permanent non-partisus government for their municipality. The principles and objects of the League are:

First.-The enforcement of the principle of Home Rule in the government of cities, and the maintenance of that feature of the present Charter of Brooklyn by which the Mayor is given the sole power to appoint heads of de-partments.

second.—Appeintments and removals in the municipal service to be made only when demanded for the public good, and never for party ends.

Third.—The absolute separation of municipal government from National politics, and the establishment of the principle that numicipal officers shall be nominated and elected solely on the ground of personal fliness and because of their known views on questions of municipal policy.

A pamphlet just issued states that the League purposes "to continue in a more permanent, and it is hoped more efficient, form the work of the Citizens' Committees which have been such important factors in our recent political ampaigns. The work of the League is to be confined exclusively to local affairs, in which it is one of the League's fundamental principles that National politics or National political partisanship have no proper place—Its object is to secure, and when secured to render permaent, good local government-perhaps the most serious

object is to secure, and when secured to render permanent, good local government—perhaps the most serious and important political problem of the day. . Clean streets, good schools, ample water supply, an efficient fire and police force, concern us mage directly and deeply than the questions upon which the National political parties divide. Fortunately, while more important to us, they are, under our present charter, also almost entirely within our control, while on matters of State and National policy, however much interest we may feel, we have actually but a slight and remote influence. . In our city, moreover, a great and important principle of municipal government is on trial, that of responsibility divided up so that the people are unaside to hald any one accountable, and are helpless to make any improvement, as is the case in other cities, we have here in large measure a direct accountability to and control by the people . The League purposes also to serve as a nucleus around which the citizens of Brookiyn may gather when important questions of a strictly municipal character are to be considered or determined; to keep a watchnil eye upon proposed eigistative enactments relative to Brookiyn; to examine into municipal uniertakings, corporation grants, and all other like matters in which the people may have an an increest; to watch ciosely the manner in which the city government is administred." ciosely the minner in which the city government is administered."

The following officers have been chosen: President, Alexander E. Orr; vice-presidents. C. T. Christensen, Joseph F. Knapp, Thomas H. Redman and George I. Seney; secretary, George F. Peabody; treasurer, W. A. White; limines committee, Alexander Forman, Jismes R. Cowing, Charles A. Denny, Charles Pratt and Henry K. Sieddon; executive committee, John B. Woodward, John C. McGuire, William J. Coombs, George F. Penbody, George H. Fisher, Horzee F. Deming, Henry Hentz, Alexander E. Orrand W. A. White, There is also a council composed of about 100 well-known citizens, as nearly as possible evenly divided between the two parties and made up mostly of business men.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNTY COMMITTEE. TALE OF A COMPROMISE CANDIDATE-NAMES SUG-

GESTED. There was some talk yesterday of the friends of Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Cooper reaching a compromise by means of which both candidates will withdraw and a new nan be named for chairman of the County Committee. Mr. O'Brien's friends charge that Colonel Bliss and United States District-Attorney Root have organized the pposition to Mr. O'Brien. Both sides figure out a marity of votes in the County Committee. Edward Mitchell, General Aspinwall and other names are mentioned in connection with the talk about a compromise candidate. Some of the delegates to the County Commutee who are willing to support a compromise candidate object to Mr. Cooper because of his being a candidate for a Federal office and too closely identified with the movement to renominate President Arthur. "The County Committee," said W. H. Townley, "will not meet again until the temporary chairman calls it together. That will probably not be until the middle of next week or the beginning of the week after. The Committee on Contested Seats have finished their hearing of evidence. They have now mearly to deliberate on their report. When they are prepared to report, the temporary chairman will be notified, and then a meeting of the County Committee will be called to hear the report."

Police Commissioner Mason denied that his room at Police Hendquarters had been used on. Wednesday as a place for a caucus of the triends of John J. O'Brien. "Excommissioner Wheeler," he said, "came to see me and remained in my room while I was trying cases up stairs. He wished to see Mr. O'Brien. Several other Republicans came here to see me, also and waited until I was through with the police triais. There was no prearranged plan for the meeting that I am awars of. They all went away within five minutes after I returned to my room. There was no arrangement for a causes of Mr. O'Brien's supporters. I do not think that the maneus at the Everett House was satisfactory. Apparently care was taken not to invite persons who favored Mr. O'Brien's for permanent chairman of the County Committee. I would be in favor of another cancus, at which every Assembly District should be represented. Such a caucus has not been called so far as I know. Under existing errainmanness I do not think it would be well for Mr. O'Brien to become the permanent chairman of the committee, but I am in favor of fair play, and I believe that if Mr. O'Brien is elected there will be no disruption in the party. If, after the next reorganization of the party in this city, a minority should boil on account of the action of the majority, it would be about time for the party to go to the wall." remained in my room while I was trying cases up

## GERMANS WANTING RECOGNITION.

The XVIIth Assembly District Republican Association held its regular meeting at Turn Hall, No. 341 West Forty-seventh-st., last evening, John McClave presiding. A communication from the German Republican Association demanding more recognition in the district was received. Mr. McClure asserted that ex-Alderman Leonard Leisersohn was at the bottom of the Addressed Leonard Letsersons was at the society of the whole movement, and President Richards, of the German society, said that Leisersons was not a party to the resolutions. What the society offseted to, he said, was the prominence given by the alleged district leaders to exfusive Charles A. Flammer. A motion to return the resolutions to the German organization, respectfully, was carried by an almost unanimous vote.

#### THE HUNTER-GEBHARD CLAIM SETTLED. A little stir was caused some time ago by

the announcement that Arthur Hunter had preferred a claim before the American Jockey Club against Frederick Gebhard for about \$15,000. Mr. Hunter stated that, instead of selling his horse Eole outright to Gebhard, he had merely allowed the latter to run him in his own name for a certain consideration. The stakes were to be equally divided. It was for his share of the stakes that for his share of the stakes that he wanted to bring Mr. Gebhard to book. A few days ago the case was submitted to arbitration, J. G. K. Laurence representing Mr. Hunter and H. T. Nicholas Mr. Gebhard, while Aaron J. Vanderpoel was the arbitre selected. It was understood yesterday that Mr. Hunter's claim has been altogether withdrawn. Mr. Gebhard presented to Mr. Vanderpoel all the letters and telegrams relating to the horse which he had received from Mr. Hunter, and the was evident from them that Mr. Hunter would be unable to make his claim good.

## HEREDITY AND THE POWER OF CHOICE.

The regular monthly meeting of the American Institute of Christian Philosophy was held in the chapel of the Church of the Strangers last night, the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems presiding. The Rev. A. H. Bradford delivered a lecture on "Haredity considered in its socielogical bearings." He said in part :

It is time for our physicial scientists to recognize that the power of choice is a face; that it has played much the largest part of any fact in the development of history; that it is a fact as far outside the explanations which evolution, or heredity, have given, as the sun is distant from the puny men who make their little systems of thought on the earth; that it is a fact to be treated scientifically like other facts. On the other hand its also a time for our religious teachers to recognize, as no one of our time that I know of has recognized, but Dr. Bushneil, that heredity is also a fact modifying human life at every point. ----

When you see a man in Now-York tottering to the sidewalk, with an ashen face and a frightened look in his eyes, you neem't run to his assistance. He will be all right in a minute. He has just get out of a Broadway stage.—[Philadelphia Call.

A RECEPTION TO MR. ARNOLD.

THE GUEST OF THE AUTHORS' CLUB.

A HEARTY WELCOME TO THE ENGLISH AUTHOR—
HE MAKES A SHORT ADDRESS.

An informal reception was giving last evening at the Hotel Dam, in Fifteenth-st, to Matthew Arnold, by the Authors' Club of the city. The hour named for the reception washalf-past eight, but there were few arrivals until nine o'clock, when the rooms were rapidly filled. Among those present were Professor E. L. Youmans, Roswell Smith, O. B. Bunce, Edmund Clarence Stedman Carl Schurz, A. W. Drake, H. H. Boyesen, R. W. Gilder, R. U. Johnson, George C. Eggleston, J. V. Cheney, Charlton T. Lewis, Noah Brooks, W. J. Stillman, Professor T. R. Lounsbury, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Hamilton W. Mabie, William Cary, S. S. Conant, George S. Merriam, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Hamilton W. Mabie, William Cary, S. S. Conant, George S. Merriam, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Hamilton W. Mabie, William Cary, S. S. Conant, George S. Merriam, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Hamilton W. Mabie, William Cary, S. S. Conant, George S. Merriam, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Hamilton W. Mabie, William Cary, S. S. Conant, George S. Merriam, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Hamilton W. Mabie, William Cary, S. S. Conant, George S. Merriam, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Hamilton W. Mabie, William Cary, S. S. Conant, George S. Merriam, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Hamilton W. Mabie, William Cary, S. S. Conant, George S. Merriam, the Rev. Dr. William Hayes Ward, E. L. Burlingame, Eliot Mecoast, the gales were more territie, and at Sandy Hook there was a recorded velocity of 55 miles an hour.

A RECEPTION TO MR. ARNOLD.

direct cable and French chalt she that the suction said that the two were great until noon, and thus the suction and thus the way the struction had been wrought to Nova Scotla. At the Signal Service, It add to obtain dispatches from the stations at Professor the most northerly point in Maine at the way through to Nova Scotla. At the Signal Service, It add to obtain dispatches from the stations at Professor the most northerl Frederick Dielman, James Herbert Morse, Frank D. Millet, William Henry Forman, J. Brander Matthews, George Parsons Lathrop, C. G. Whiting, C. C. Buell, Dr. D. G. Brinton, Bayard Tuckerman, Lawrence Hutton, Joseph Gilder and H. C Bunner.

The reception took place in the dining-hall of the hotel, upon the south side of which stood a wellfilled table of refreshments. Upon a small table near the entrance was arrayed a collection of portraits of Keats and members of his family. In the centre was the life mask of the poet, an engraving of which recently appeared in The Century. In the middle of the room, on a marble slab crowning a cluster of steam-heating pipes, was displayed a set of the works in poetry and prose of Mr. Arnold, in nine volumes presented by Macmillan & Co. in commemoration of the reception. These are the first books that have come into possession of the

Mr. Arnold entered the room quietly and almost unnoticed by the seventy-live or more gentlemen assembled and engaged in lively conversation with one another.

REMARKS OF CHARLTON T. LEWIS. After a few presentations had been made, those

MR. ARNOLD'S RESPONSE. After some hesitation Mr. Arnold arose to receive

the cordial greeting of those present. When the

After some hesitation Mr. Arnoto arose to receive the cordial greeting of those present. When the appliance stopped he said:

GENTLEMENS: I have been received in this country with imbounded kindness. Much of that kindness, though it has grantised one, has also surprised for the single it in his grantised one, has also surprised for the single it in his grantised one, has also surprised for the single it in his grantised one, has also surprised for the single it in his grantised one, has also surprised for the single it in his grantised one, has also surprised for the single it in his grantised one of the single it is supported for the literary class a home class of writers. Here in this Galo of Authors and in the class of writers, here at two out the flaterary class at home class of writers. Here are the sound of the single in the support we will also a sound to Merida when he creat, "Leughter," If it were on for the literary class having xyron me its support the moment if the literary class withing with the support from me, the public would entirely cease to attend to me and to moment if the literary class a live of the support his generous when a support has generous when a literary class in his sections when the literary class in lowe the support from me, the public would entirely cease to attend to me and to meet it would entirely cease to attend to me and to meet it would entirely cease to attend to me and to meet it would entirely cease to attend to me and to meet it would entirely cease to attend to me and to meet it would entirely cease to attend to me and to meet it would entirely cease to attend to me and to meet it would enterly like a support—this generous when a support—this generous when a support will be a support—this generous when a literary class in the support will be a support wi will always try to impose its decisions and impressions upon him. Unless, gentlemen, we ourselves take own work seriously the case is lost. [Appliause.] Gertlemen, in thanking you cordially as I do, and in taking a grateful leave of you, and of this country, from which I am about to sail almost immediately, suffer me to leave with you these words, le Carar an lifeter. [Appliause.]

When Mr. Arnold had taken his seat calls were made for Mr. Stedman, but that gentleman had previously left the hall to meet another engagement. Mr. Lewis responded, thanking Mr. Arnold for what he had said.

An invitation was then given to all to partake of refreshments. The company divided up into little knots, and introductions to the guests were continued without formality. Mr. Arnold went away shortly after eleven o'clock, and the party broke up

## THE WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS. Washington, Feb. 28 .- For New-England, light snows followed by clearing and colder weather, se-

vere local storms, winds shifting to northwesterly, higher For the Middle Atlantic States, colder fair weather. orth to west winds, higher barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, generally fair weather, westerly winds becoming light and variable, generally higher barometer and falling followed in west ortions by rising barometer.
For the Lower Lake region, local snows, partly cloudy
and alightly colder weather, northwest to southwest
vinds, higher barometer, followed by rising temperature

on Friday night. TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. TM HOURS: Morning. Night. DO 12345578910191234567891011 29.5

The diagram shows the harometrical variations in this city by tenths of inches. The perpendicular lines give divisions of time for the 64 hours precessing redisingst. The tregular white line represents the oscillations ly the increaser at the oscillations of the macroir during those hours. The broken or detted line represents the variations in temperature, as indicated by the thermometer as Hudman's Phormacy, 125 Sinvalvay.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, Feb. 29.-1 a. m.-The movement in the barometer is again upward. Cloudy weather prevailed yesterday, with snow measuring .86 of an inch when melted. The temperature ranged between 140 and responding day last year and  $7^{1}2^{\circ}$  lower than on Wednesday. 38°, the average  $(30^3 g^3$  being  $2^3 g^3$ ) lower than on the cor-Colder and clear or fair weather may be expected today in this city and vicinity.

## FROST FOLLOWS A SNOW-STORM.

It seemed yesterday morning as if winter ealized that its reign was drawing to an end, and was determined to make the most of what time remained to it. The snow fell thick and fast and, being moist, ching to everything it touched. It melted almost as rapidly as it fell, and the streets were soon filled with alush and mud. About noon the snow ceased falling, and there were some evidences that it was going to clear up, but the sky renained overcast all day, and although there was an occa stonal rift in the clouds and a shaft of sunshine now and then fell over the city, the day for the most part was dark and dreary." The weather was warm, but in the afternoon a cold, strong wind blew from the west. The Signal Service announced that there was a snow-storm centre over Cape May, and that the freezing

centre over Cape May, and that the freezing line extended from Eastport, Me., to Shreveport, La. There was snow in the Lake Region and in the Oalo Valley. Clearing weather was reported in the Northwest and the thermometer in Northern Minnesota registered 33° below zero.

The storm played havoc with the telegraphic lines to Boston and East of Boston, and with the Eastern connection of the ocean caules. At the Western Union a Tringung reporter was told that the trouble with the Boston wires began carry in the day, and at one time wires broke so fast from accumulations of freezing snow that it was almost impossible to do business. At the office of the

# AN EXCITING SCENE IN CHURCH.

A MAN ARRESTED BEFORE THE ALTAR AT REVIVAL SERVICES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE.] READING, Penn., Feb. 28 .- At a revival service here last night in Zion United Brethren Charch, an exciting scene took place at the altar, which led to the arrest of James S. Scheidt, the husband of one of the women seeking religion. The arrest took place in the congregation was on its feet, many on the seats, and a number shouting at the top of their voices. It appears that objection was made by the busband, and also the mother of the young woman, to her going to the alter at all and to her shouting and praying to become converted. Last night the mother visited the church, and elbowed her way up through the crowded side to the altar, and, as Joel Genser, a leading member, says, wanted to pull her daughter away. The excitement then began, and the front door was locked. A minute later loud knocks were heard on the door, and then Mr. Scheidt entered, and hurried toward the altar. Many loud shouts followed and there was much confusion as the mission of the man and the woman became known. Policeman Derr was called into the church, and Mr. Scheidt taken inte custody.

The Mayor's court room was crowded this morning as the full details were sworn to by various witnesses. The accused man was fined \$35.0, severely reprinanded and told that if he did not wish his wife to take this step he should have arranged that at home, and not create a disturbance to create a disturbance have the control of the co Last night the mother visited the church, and elbowed

present were requested to be seated, when Charlton
T. Lewis rose and said:

By permission of the club I will address myself to
field the honored guest this evening in their behalf. I am directed to act as spokesman—a postintended to to which I have no claim except that of being
the most modest, and one who never made a jest, this
being an association composed chiefly of very young men
who have their spurs to win and who have brought together a few friends this evening. It is a new instituing in founded to welcome you, the first guest
that the club has ever had the facts
and rocceive. They have today been favored from the publishers with a complete set of your writings, which awy
think that any smile ought to be excited by that remark,
the club has conficted to the bring of the club. [Laughter] I do not
think that any smile ought to be excited by that remark,
the club has conficted to the bring of the club. [Laughter] I do not
think that any smile ought to be excited by that remark,
the club has configuration of the server, with no bushfulness of that kind that we are able,
ever, with no bushfulness of that kind that we are able,
as a club, to say that a part of the pride and honor we
feel in welcoming you here this evening arises from the
recollections which we all entertain of the server, with no bushfulness of that kind that we are able,
say a club, to say that a part of the pride and honor we
feel in welcoming you here this evening arises from the
recollections which we all entertain of the server, with no bushfulness of that kind that we are able,
say a club, to say that a part of the pride and honor we
feel in welcoming you here this evening arises from the
recollections which we all entertain of the server, with no bushfulness of that kind that we are able,
say a club, to say that a part of the pride and honor we
feel in welcoming you here this evening arises from the
recollections which we have a continued to the price of the club.

MR. ARNOLD'S RESPONSE.

After some lesitation.

After some les are of six cars is allowed for each monimal train, and that for each sixty passencers are allowed, making 300, hair of whom are put down as inningrants in making up his quarierly reports in making oath; that he was instructed to state the number arriving each quarier, at an increase over the arrivals of the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. On one occasion, he states that his report was returned to him to put more females and children in the return. He never saw or heard of an attempt being made to count the passengers, and states that the whole system of making up these official reports was guesswork. The attention of authorities at Washington will be called to the matter.

DOUGLAS—Suddenly, on Wednesday, February 27, Stephen D. Fourday D. Bourdas. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 242 West 48th 4t., on Sunday, March 2, as 2:30 p. m.

his late residence, No. 242 West stands, on Sunday, Salva 2, se 233 p. m.

HANCE—Entered into rest, at his residence, 31 East 724-st, on Tuesday, February 2d, 1881, Georga C. Hance, aged 63 years.

Relatives and friends are rivited to attend his funeral on Friday, Suth hist, at hy Church, Woodbridge, N. J., at 1.45 o'clock p. m.

Train by Pennarivania halfrond at 12 o'clock.

Friends are simily requested not to send flowers.

HADDEN—On Tuesday, February 2d, 1884, James F. R. Hadden, son of the late James E. Hadden.

Funeral services will be held at his late tesidence, No. 254 Ogrien-ave, Jersey (hy (Heighte), on Friday evening, the 20th link, at 8 o'clock.

Interment on the following day, at Woodbridge, N. J.

JACKSON—On Thursday morning, February 28, Sarah.

JACKSON-On Thursday morning, February 28 Sarah, wislow of the late Nathan H. Jackson, in the 76th year of

her are.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from
the re-incide of her son, E. C. Jackson, 433 West 255-55.

Saturday, March I, at I o'clock. PARKER-Frank W., of Brooklyn, at Daytona, Florida. Notice of Ioneral hereafter. POLLOCK-Suddenly, Josephine, wife of West Pollock, aged 32 years. Funeral service Friday, 29th inst., 1 p. m., from her late rest

dence, 414 West 1sth-st.
Reintives and friends are invited to attend.
Please omit dowers. Please omit flowers.

TAYLOR—At Canandaigua, N. Y., on Wodnesday, 27th inst.,
Martha Caldwell Masters, wife of the Hon. Beary W. Faylor, and daughter of the late Pho-mas Mosters, of this city.
Funeral at Canandaigua on Saturday.

TUCKER—On the 27th inst., Henry Tucker, in the 71st year of his age. neeral services will take place this Friday evening at 7:30, from his late residence, 42 Kast 22d-81. Interment in Baltimore, Md.

## Sperial Notices.

Artistic Memorials.

The NEW-ENGLAND GRANIE WORKS, Hardford, Comp. Quarries and Workshops, Westerly, R. f.

Fine mount mouth and banking sork in Grania. Deswings and estimates artished entropy concesson leases selected. N. Y. Odlec, Lettle Way, C. W. CANFIELD, Ags. Republican Club of the XVIst Assembly District.

An adjourned Regular meeting will be held at Headquarters,
MORTON HALL, No. 8 East Still-sis, on FRIDAY EVEN.
HIG. Pebruary 29, at 8 o'clock. The Report of the Committee on Constitution will be acted on.

E. W. HLOOMINGDALE, Secretary.

Non-offensive to the most reduced, is imparted to LACES, GLOVES and NOTE PAPER, by MASSEY'S FLOREN. TINE VIOLET ORRIS, originated by CASWELL MASSEY & CO., Chemists, 1,121 Brondway and 578 5th ave., N. Y.

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Post Office Notice. Post Office Notice.

Letters for Europe need not, be specially directed for dispatch by any particular steamer in order to secure speedy delivery at destination, as all transatiantic mails are torwarded by the fastest ressels avaisable.

Foreign mails for the week ending March 1 will close at this office as follows:

Foreign mails for the week ending March 1 will close at this office as follows:
FRIDAY—At 1 p. m. for Porto Rico direct, per a. s. Antilias,
SATURDAY—At 5:30 a. m. for Europe, per a. s. Adriatic
Nature of "per Adriatic"; at 5:30 a. m. for Reignum direct,
per s. s. Raymand, via Antwerp; at 10 a. m. for Central
America, the South Pacific ports and the West Coast of
Mexico, per s. s. Acapulco, via Aspinwall; at 11 a. m. for
Europe, per s. s. Salier, via Southampton and Bremen:
at 1:30 p. m. for Cuba, and the West andica, per s. s. Sandiscop, close here March 1 at 5 p. m. Mais for Australia (via San Francisco) close here March 2 at 3
Australia (via San Francisco) close here March 2 at 5
p. m. (or on arrival at New-Yory of s. a. Britannio
with British mails for Australia.

"The schedule of closing of trans-Pacific mails is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to san Francisco. Mails from the light arriving on the arranged on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

HENRY G. PEARSON, Postmaster. HENRY G. PEARSON, Postmaster. Post Office, New York, N. Y., February 22, 1884. Ready This Morning.

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